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# St. Paul and The First Christian Missionaries

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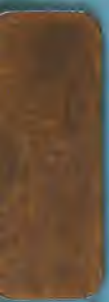
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PART II

Second Edition—Revised

Published for  
The New York Sunday School Commission, Inc.  
by The Young Churchman Company  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
MCMXV



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## NOTE TO TEACHERS.

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Directions of Great Importance to Teachers, List of Suggested Books for Teachers, etc., are to be found in the regular **TEACHER'S HANDBOOK** for this course.

It is practically impossible for Teachers to carry out the plan of these Lessons or to do effective work without this Teachers' Manual. This Manual is almost more essential than the Pupil's Books. It has been prepared by an adept in proper pedagogical teaching.

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# S. Paul's Three Years at Ephesus.

### A BATTLE WITH EVIL.

Read Acts 19 : 1-41.

Memorize Hymn 325 (Hymnal)—Light in Darkness.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. From what city did S. Paul's First Missionary Journey start?
2. Relate an event connected with this Journey.
3. How long did it last? (Answer, four years.)
4. From what city did S. Paul set out on his Second Missionary Journey?
5. Describe an important event of this journey.
6. How long did it last?
7. During his Second Missionary Journey, S. Paul spent a long time in a great city.
  - (a) What was its name?
  - (b) How long did he stay there?
8. Why, do you think, he stayed so long in that city?

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

9. From what city did S. Paul set out on his Third Missionary Journey? (Acts 18 : 22-23.)

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10. What two countries did he visit and for what purpose? (Acts 18:23.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. After visiting the inland cities and towns, to what great city on the sea coast did he come?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. Why was Ephesus an important city for S. Paul to work in?

(THE ANSWER IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT.)

Ephesus was the most important city in Asia Minor, both on account of its location and its size. Like Corinth, it was a commercial city and the centre of an extensive maritime and inland trade. It was famous because of its harbor where ships from many countries found a good anchorage and also because of its fine roads, which, running inland, connected it with hundreds of different cities. For these reasons Ephesus was the market place of Asia Minor, where peoples from many nations came to engage in trade. Furthermore it was a beautiful city, possessing splendid buildings and rare works of art, the most famous of which was the temple of Diana, which stood at the head of the harbor and was regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

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On the surface, thus, Ephesus was an exceedingly beautiful and prosperous city; but beneath, it was full of corruption and degradation. Not only was it a heathen city where false gods and goddesses were worshipped, chief among whom was Diana, but also, as a result, it was full of vice and crime.

S. Paul saw in this city a great opportunity to establish the Christian religion among heathen people, to raise their moral and religious standards, and at the same time to Christianize distant peoples through trade channels.

13. Describe S. Paul's early labors in Ephesus (vv. 8-9).  
(Answer the questions Where? How long? With whom? With what success?)



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15. Tell the story of the vagabond Jewish magicians.

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16. What impression did this incident make upon the citizens of Ephesus? How did they show their feeling?
17. What is said of the success of S. Paul's work? (v. 20.)
18. Who was Demetrius and what did he do to protect his business?
19. What two arguments did he use at the meeting?
20. What was the result of the meeting?

NOTE:—The theatre, mentioned in verse 29, is said to have been large enough to hold 30,000 people.

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21. What did S. Paul purpose to do, and who hindered him?

22. How was the mob finally quieted?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

23. What effect would the spread of the Gospel naturally have on those who earned their living by idolatry?

24. Write in short sentences three or four points of the Town Clerk's address.

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25. Why did S. Paul not face the mob and defend his friends as he wished to do?
26. In what different ways did S. Paul affect different peoples in Ephesus?
- (a) "Certain disciples."
  - (b) "Jews and Greeks that dwelt at Ephesus" (v. 17).
  - (c) "Those that practised curious arts" (vv. 19, 20).
  - (d) "The Silversmiths."

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IV.—FOR FURTHER STUDY.

27. State what motives Demetrius appealed to in his speech against S. Paul.

28. What motives do you think were the controlling ones?

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

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# S. Paul's Farewell to His Ephesian Friends.

### HIS TRIALS AND HIS JOYS.

Read Acts 20:17-38, Twentieth Century New Testament.

#### V.—FAREWELL EXHORTATION, MESSAGE, AND BLESSING.

From Miletus, however, he sent to Ephesus and invited the Officers of the Church; and when they came, he spoke to them as follows:

“You know, without my telling you, the way in which I bore myself towards you, always, from the very first day that I set foot in Roman Asia. You know how I served the Master in all humility, amid the tears and trials which fell to my lot through the plots of the Jews. There was nothing of benefit to you which I shrank from telling you, and I taught you in public and private, impressing strongly both upon Jews and Greeks the repentance due to God, and the duty of faith in Jesus, our Master. And now, from an impulse which I cannot resist, I am here on my way to Jerusalem, not knowing what will happen to me there, except that in town after town the holy Spirit impresses upon me that imprisonment and troubles are awaiting me. But then I count my life of no value to myself whatever, provided that I may complete the course marked out for me, and the task that was allotted me by Jesus, the Master—which was to bear my earnest testimony to the Good News of the mercy of God. And now, mark me, I

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am quite aware that none of you will ever see my face again—you among whom I have gone about proclaiming the Kingdom. Therefore I declare to you this day, that I am not responsible for the fate of any of you, for I have not shrunk from telling you all that God purposes for you. Be watchful over your selves, and over the whole flock—of which the holy Spirit has made you Officers-in-charge—so that you should act as shepherds of *the Church of God*, which *he bought* at the cost of his own life. I know well that, after my departure, merciless wolves will get in among you, who will not spare the flock; and from among yourselves, too, men will arise, teaching perversions of truth, so as to draw away the disciples after themselves. Be on the watch, then, and remember how for three years, night and day, I never ceased, even with tears, to warn each one of you. And now I entrust you to the Lord and to the Message of his mercy—a Message which has the power to build up your characters, and to give you your *place among all those who have become God's People*. I have never coveted any one's gold or silver or clothing. You know, yourselves that not only my wants were provided for, but that my companions were provided for also, by these hands of mine. I left nothing undone to show you that, like me, you ought to help the weak by your labor, bearing in mind the words of Jesus, the Master, how he said himself—'It is a far happier thing to give than to receive.' ”

When Paul had finished, he knelt down and prayed with them all. Every one was in tears; and throwing their arms round Paul's neck, they kissed him again and again, grieving most of all over what he had said—that they would never see his face again. Then they went with him

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to the ship to see him off.—*Twentieth Century New Testament.*

Memorize Hymn 260 (Hymnal)—Witnessing for Christ.

I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Tell the story of the men who tried to profit by the name of Jesus without believing on Him.
2. What proof did the converted Ephesians give of their sincerity?
3. What was the cause of the riot in Ephesus?
4. Mention three classes of people who opposed S. Paul's work in Ephesus.
5. Was this hostility based on religion or on business?
6. Who supported S. Paul in these difficulties?

II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

7. In his farewell address to the Elders of the Ephesian Church, how did S. Paul describe his life in Ephesus as regards:
  - (a) His missionary work (vv. 19, 23, 31).
  - (b) His past trials (I. Cor. 15: 32).



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8. What dangers to himself did S. Paul predict?
9. What danger to the Ephesian Church did he foresee?  
(vv. 29, 30).
10. What two things did he tell them to do in order to  
avoid these dangers?
11. What evidence have we of S. Paul's industry and in-  
dependence? (Acts 20:33-35; I. Cor. 4:11, 12).

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12. What were the words of encouragement which S. Paul addressed to the Elders? (v. 32.)
13. After he had finished speaking, what did he do?
14. What effect did his farewell address have upon his friends?
15. How did they show their appreciation of his work among them?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

16. What does he say were the two great subjects of his preaching?

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17. What did he say was the purpose of his ministry?  
(v. 24.)
18. Why was this interview one of peculiar interest and  
sadness?
19. In what spirit did S. Paul face the future? (vv. 22,  
23.)
20. In what respect did S. Paul desire his friends to follow  
his example?
21. What light does this lesson throw on S. Paul's char-  
acter as a man?

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## CHAPTER XIX.

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### The Last Visit to Jerusalem.

S. PAUL MOBBED WHILE ON AN ERRAND OF KINDNESS.

Read Acts 21:1-36.

Memorize Psalm 123 (Prayer Book)—Jerusalem's Glory.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. What opposition did S. Paul meet at Ephesus?
2. How long did he work there?
3. On his return to Ephesus, how was S. Paul received by his friends?
4. What did S. Paul do?
5. At the time of his departure, how did the Ephesians show their affection for him?
6. Where did S. Paul say he was going?
7. What did he expect would happen to him there?
8. Trace the course of S. Paul's journey from Miletus to Jerusalem.

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

9. What was S. Paul carrying to the Church at Jerusalem? (Rom. 15:25, 26; II. Cor. 8:1-5.)

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10. Mention some of the persons who went to Jerusalem with S. Paul.
11. Where and from whom did S. Paul receive the first warning not to set foot in Jerusalem?
12. Describe the giving of the second warning. Answer the questions: When? At whose house? By whom? How?

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13. What was the effect of this warning on S. Paul's companions?
14. What was S. Paul's reply to them?
15. What was their reply to him?
16. Who received S. Paul and his companions at Jerusalem? How?
17. What news did S. Paul bring the Elders, and how did they receive it?

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18. What did the Elders then tell S. Paul about the Jewish believers and their attitude toward him?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
19. What was the Elders' plan for his safety? (Answer contained in vv. 23, 24.) They advised him to show that he kept the Law of Moses by presenting himself in the Temple with four men who were going to take a vow, and by paying the costs for all.
20. Who interfered with the success of this plan? (v. 27.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
21. What charges did they bring against him? Were these charges true?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
22. Tell the story of the mob and the rescue. (vv. 30-36.)

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23. After his rescue, where was S. Paul taken?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

24. For what two reasons was Jerusalem a peculiarly dangerous place for S. Paul?

25. Of what in the life of our Lord does S. Paul's steadfastness in setting his face to go to Jerusalem remind you?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

A Vow (Num. 6:2-5). Offerings (Num. 6:13-18).



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## CHAPTER XX.

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# S. Paul's Defence from the Castle Stairs.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Read Acts 21 : 37-40 ; 22 : 1-29.

Memorize Psalm 105 (Prayer Book) First Half—God and His People.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Why did S. Paul go to Jerusalem ?
2. At first, how was he received by the Elders ?
3. Who stirred up opposition to him ?
4. What charge did they bring against him ?
5. What agreement did S. Paul make with the Elders to silence opposition ?
6. What interfered with the carrying out of this agreement ?
7. Tell briefly the story of the mob and the rescue.
8. Who saved S. Paul's life, and where was he taken ?

### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

9. By what means did S. Paul seek to gain his freedom ? (vv. 37-39.)

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10. How did he gain the attention of his accusers?
11. What did S. Paul say about his youth and training?
12. What act of his early manhood did S. Paul recall with pain and regret? (Acts 22: 4, 22: 19, 20; I. Cor. 15: 9.)
13. How did he account for the change whereby Saul of Tarsus became Paul the Apostle?

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14. Tell what occurred when he reached Damascus.
15. What commission did he say he had received from God?
16. What words of his infuriated the mob?
17. How did the mob express its anger?
18. By what means did the Chief Captain intend to examine S. Paul?
19. How did S. Paul put an end to these proceedings?

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III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

20. Is there anything in this lesson which would make you think S. Paul was a well educated man?
21. What do you think was the main purpose of his speech?
22. What inference can we draw from the vividness of S. Paul's recollection of the vision on the road to Damascus?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

The Castle. Gave him audience. Roman born. Citizenship.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

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# S. Paul Before the Sanhedrin.

A JEWISH COURT OF LAW.

Read Acts 22 : 30—23 : 11.

Memorize Psalm 46 (Prayer Book)—God's Help.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Why was S. Paul arrested by the Roman officer?
2. In what danger had he been just before his arrest?
3. Where was he taken for safe keeping?
4. What was he permitted to do on his way?
5. At what point in his speech was he interrupted?
6. Of what illegal act was the Roman officer guilty in his treatment of S. Paul?
7. Before what Jewish Court was Jesus Christ tried?
8. What two Apostles were tried before the same court? (Acts 3 and 4.)

### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

9. By whom and for what purpose was this Council assembled?

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10. What was S. Paul's bearing before the Council?
11. In what words did he describe his past life?
12. What brutal result followed?
13. What was the effect of this on S. Paul and what was his reply?
14. What response did he make to those who objected to his reply?

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15. When S. Paul perceived that there were Pharisees and Sadducees present, how did he create a division in the Sanhedrin?
16. In what words did he make known to them the charge for which he was tried?
17. How did his statement affect the Council?
18. How was he again rescued from danger of death?
19. How was S. Paul strengthened by God and what great commission did he receive from Him?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

20. Recalling the fact that he persecuted the Christians, how do you reconcile his conduct with his state-

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ment—"I have lived before God in all good conscience until this day"?

21. How many members composed the Sanhedrin? (Answer, Seventy-two.)
22. What Jewish parties were represented in it?
23. Wherein did these parties disagree?
24. On the road to Damascus S. Paul saw a vision of the risen Christ. What statement did that vision compel him to make before the members of the Sanhedrin?
25. Compare the trial of S. Paul before the Sanhedrin with that of Jesus before the same body?



## The Plot and the Escape.

### PERSECUTION.

Read Acts 23: 12-35.

Memorize Psalm 129 (Prayer Book)—Persecution.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Give briefly, in your own words, S. Paul's defence on the castle stairs.
2. By what declaration did he put an end to his scourging?
3. How did he defend himself before the Sanhedrin?
4. What did the High Priest do to the Apostle to the Gentiles?
5. When S. Paul lost his temper, what did he say to the High Priest?
6. What two parties were now represented in the Council?
7. How did he seek to secure a following among the members of the Sanhedrin?
8. What did he say was the charge for which he was being tried?
9. How was S. Paul saved from the wrath of the Sanhedrin?
10. In his hour of discouragement, how did God strengthen and encourage him?

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II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

11. When S. Paul's enemies failed to kill him by mob violence and by Law, what did they bind themselves to do?
12. Who were party to the conspiracy?
13. Tell the story of the plot.
14. Who discovered it and what did he do to prevent its execution?

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15. What measures were taken by the Chief Captain to secure S. Paul's safety?
16. How large was the escort (*a*) during the first part of the journey? (*b*) during the second part?
17. What time of day was it when they started?
18. Where did they stop on the way and what was their destination?
19. To whom was S. Paul sent, and what was his official position?

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III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

20. In his letter to Felix, what does Claudius say about:
- (a) The accusation brought against S. Paul?
  - (b) The treatment which he received from the Jews?
  - (c) His treatment of S. Paul?
  - (d) The guilt of S. Paul?
21. After S. Paul presented his letter, what did Felix do for him?
22. What do you think made it necessary to have so large an escort?

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

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# The Trials Before Felix, Roman Governor of Judea.

### PREACHING IN BONDS.

Read Acts 24: 1-27.

Memorize Hymn 334 (Hymnal)—Patience.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. How large was the Sanhedrin and what parties were represented?
2. How did S. Paul cause a division in that official body?
3. What did he say was the belief for which he was called in question?
4. How did he describe his past life?
5. How was he saved from the band of forty conspirators?
6. To what city, and before whom, was he taken for trial?
7. Recall certain points in the letter which S. Paul presented to his new judge.

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

8. Who came down from Jerusalem to Caesarea to appear against him?

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9. Of what three offences was he accused by the orator?
10. How were these accusations supported?
11. What important witnesses for the accusation were absent? (vv. 18, 19.)
12. How did S. Paul challenge his accusers?
13. Describe the conditions of S. Paul's imprisonment under Felix. How long did it last?

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14. While a prisoner at Cæsarea,
  - (a) Before whom did he preach?
  - (b) About what?
  - (c) With what result?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
15. What motive had Felix in sending often for S. Paul to come to him?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
16. Why did not Felix liberate him?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

17. Tell in your own words how S. Paul, in his defense before Felix, replied to the charge of treason.

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18. Of heresy.
19. Of sacrilege.
20. Which of these offences violated Roman law? Which Jewish law?
21. In his defense before Felix, how does S. Paul speak of his religious *belief*?
22. Of his religious *hope*?
23. Of his religious *life*?



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24. What is your own opinion of the character of Felix?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

The Way.

V.—NOTE: Consult, if possible, the article on *Felix* in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*; also, Maclear's *Class Book of New Testament History*, large edition, pp. 494-497.

## The Trial Before Festus and the Appeal to Caesar.

S. PAUL'S DESPERATE RESORT.

Read Acts 25: 1-22.

Memorize Psalm 63 (Prayer Book)—Trust in God.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Who was the Roman Governor of Judea before whom S. Paul was tried?
2. Who appeared before the Governor to bring charges against S. Paul?
3. What were the three accusations for which he was tried?
4. How did he reply to these charges?
5. What effect did his defence have upon Felix?
6. Describe the treatment which S. Paul received as a prisoner.
7. During his imprisonment, who came to him for a private hearing?
8. What effect did S. Paul's words have upon Felix?
9. After two years, who succeeded him?

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II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

10. On the new Governor's arrival in his province, what city did he visit?
11. How did the enemies of S. Paul take advantage of his presence there?
12. What was their purpose?
13. How were they thwarted in their purpose?
14. Why was it that the prosecutors could not establish S. Paul's guilt? (Read also Festus' own account of the trial.)
15. In his defence, what three points did S. Paul make?

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16. What proposition did Festus make to S. Paul?
17. What was the Governor's motive in this?
18. What reason did S. Paul give for not accepting?
19. How did he silence the opposition of his enemies?
20. Finally to whom did S. Paul appeal?
21. What distinguished visitor came to Felix, while S. Paul was still at Caesarea?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

22. As Governor it was possible for Festus to do one of three things with S. Paul: (*a*) He could dispose of his case himself; (*b*) He could send him to Rome

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for trial; (c) He could turn him over to the Sanhedrin for trial. What did Festus propose to do with St. Paul, and what did S. Paul compel him to do?

23. Judging from his acts, what kind of a man do you think Festus was?
24. In his conversation with Agrippa, what did Festus say about S. Paul?
25. What do you think were S. Paul's reasons for appealing to Caesar? In answering this question,
  - (a) Consider his situation,
  - (b) Remember his great commission (Acts 23: 11.)

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26. How did God answer S. Paul's prayer that he might see Rome?

## **S. Paul's Defence Before Agrippa.**

A POWERFUL PLEA FOR CHRIST.

Read Acts 25 : 23, 26 : 32.

Memorize Psalm 112 (Prayer Book)—Fearing God.

### **I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.**

1. Why was S. Paul taken to Caesarea?
2. In his trial before Felix what were the accusations brought against S. Paul?
3. Who succeeded Felix as Governor?
4. What proposition did the chief priests and the principal men of the Jews make to Festus concerning S. Paul?
5. When S. Paul appeared before Festus, with what was he charged?
6. On that occasion how did S. Paul meet the accusations of his enemies?
7. It is evident that neither Felix nor Festus condemned S. Paul. Why was it?
8. What did Festus promise to do with the Apostle?
9. What great man expressed a wish to speak with S. Paul?
10. What account of S. Paul did Festus give to Agrippa?

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II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

11. Describe the scene at the beginning of the informal hearing, noting:
  - (a) The chief actors,
  - (b) The audience,
  - (c) The stage setting.
  
12. In his introductory speech, what reason did Festus give for commanding S. Paul to appear before Agrippa?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. How did S. Paul defend his position?



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14. What did he say about his feeling for Jesus before his conversion?
15. How did S. Paul describe the effect of the vision upon him?
16. What did he feel God had commissioned him to do?
17. How did he fulfil this commission?
18. What was the burden of S. Paul's message to the Jews and the Gentiles? ((20 & 23.))
19. What effect did S. Paul's words have upon—
  - (a) Festus?
  - (b) Agrippa?
  - (c) The audience?

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20. What was Agrippa's final judgment of S. Paul?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

21. S. Paul was tried before three different officials. In each case what was—

- (a) The central point of his defense?
- (b) His testimony about himself?
- (c) His bearing before his judges?
- (d) The result?

22. In these trials show how the nobility of S. Paul's character laid bare the weakness in the characters of—

- (a) Felix,
- (b) Festus,
- (c) Agrippa.

## The Journey to Rome in Bonds.

### THE VOYAGE.

Read Acts 27:1-26.

Memorize Hymn 414 (Hymnal)—Trust.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Of what did S. Paul often boast? (Acts 22:27, 28.)
2. What great city did S. Paul especially desire to visit?
3. What task had God given him to perform in that city?
4. What demand of S. Paul made possible the fulfilment of his desire? (Acts 25:11, 12.)
5. How did Festus help to bring this about?

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

6. When did S. Paul set sail for Rome?
  - (a) Who was in command?
  - (b) Who were his companions?

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7. At Sidon, the first stop, how was S. Paul treated by the centurion?
8. When they again weighed anchor and put to sea, what prevented them from carrying out their plan to go to Cyprus?
9. At what port did they change vessels? Why?
10. On the voyage from Myra to Fair Havens, what were some of the difficulties which made their progress slow?

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11. How did this delay add danger to their sea trip?

12. In this crisis what advice was given by—

(a) S. Paul?

(b) The larger part of the crew?

13. What did the centurion decide to do, and why?

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14. What in the weather at the start seemed to prove the wisdom of his decision and the foolishness of S. Paul's advice?
15. What finally happened to them and made them fear for their safety?
16. What three things did the sailors do to make the ship weather the storm? With what effect?
17. After the storm had raged for some days, what was the condition of those on board?

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18. In what spirit did S. Paul face these difficulties?
19. What encouragement did he give to his fellow seamen?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

20. Recalling a similar vision at Jerusalem where S. Paul received encouragement, what would you say was the source from which he received strength?
21. Do you think that S. Paul's difficulties are indications that it was no longer God's purpose that he should testify of Him at Rome?
22. Does God change the weather to benefit man? Give your reasons.

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## CHAPTER XXVII.

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# The Journey to Rome.

### THE SHIPWRECK.

Read Acts 27: 27—28: 15.

Memorize Psalm 116 (Prayer Book)—Deliverance.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

Give a brief sketch of the following occasions when S.  
Paul's life was in danger:

1. From stoning at Lystra.
2. From the mob at the theatre at Ephesus.
3. Before the Sanhedrin.
4. Because of a conspiracy in Jerusalem.
5. In a gale on the Mediterranean.

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

6. On the night of the fourteenth day, what was surmised by the sailors?
7. How did they make sure that their surmise was correct? What measures did they take to save the ship?



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8. What cowardly act was planned by the crew? How was it prevented?
9. At daybreak, how did S. Paul show that he was master of the situation?
10. Describe the wreck of the ship.
11. In what different ways did the passengers manage to get ashore?

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12. Before leaving the ship, what did the soldiers propose to do with the prisoners? Why did the centurion forbid the carrying out of this plan?
13. How were the shipwrecked passengers and crew received by the natives?
14. The natives regarded S. Paul first as a murderer, later as a god. Account for this opinion and the change of opinion.
15. How was he enabled to repay the kindness of those dwelling on the Island?
16. Give briefly a few incidents connected with S. Paul's voyage to Rome.

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17. What welcome did he receive at Rome?
18. What effect did this reception have upon him?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

19. What light is thrown on the character of S. Paul by his conduct on the voyage to Rome? (Recall and mention instances (*a*) of his sound sense and good judgment; (*b*) of his cheerfulness and courage; (*c*) of his leadership and influence).
20. From this and other incidents, what would you say was the source of S. Paul's courage?

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21. Do you think that S. Paul's knowledge of seamanship was the result of experience or a miraculous gift?
22. Does God's promise absolve us from the necessity of doing our best to avert disaster? Give reasons for your answer.
23. What do you think was S. Paul's feelings on seeing Rome?

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

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# S. Paul a Prisoner at Rome.

IN BONDAGE FOR THE FAITH.

Read Acts 28:16-31.

Memorize Psalm 99 (Prayer Book)—God rules.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. On the voyage from Cæsarea to Rome, what were some of the difficulties which delayed S. Paul's arrival?
2. How did certain natives receive the shipwrecked party?
3. What did they think of S. Paul?
4. What can you say of the personal influence of S. Paul, as shown on the Voyage?
5. How did the coming of the brethren affect him?

### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

6. After his arrival in Rome, whom did he summon to his prison?
7. In his address to them, what did he say about:
  - (a) The justice of his imprisonments?
  - (b) The cause?

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- (c) His treatment by the Jews in Jerusalem?
- (d) His purpose in summoning them?

- 8. What can you say of the attitude of the chief men of the Jews towards him in this interview?
- 9. What did they desire to hear from him?
- 10. What arrangements did they make for hearing him further?
- 11. How well attended was the second meeting at S. Paul's quarters? How long did it continue?

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12. Of what did S. Paul try to persuade them? How?
13. What was the result of this meeting?
14. Describe the conditions of his life in Rome. How long did his imprisonment last?
15. How did he spend the time?
16. At that time, what was the reputation of Christians in Rome? (v. 22.)

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III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

17. Study S. Paul's closing words to the Jews and show how:

- (a) They throw light on his treatment by the Jews,
- (b) They are a good summary of his life's work,
- (c) They are connected with God's commission to him,
- (d) They prove the fitness of his great title, "the Apostle to the Gentiles."

18. While S. Paul was a prisoner in Rome, what did he do? (Phil. 4:22; Phil. 1:12, 13.)

Eph. 6:20—(a) To strengthen some churches which he had founded; (b) To bring the Gospel to the Gentiles.

Consider the letter which he wrote while in Rome.



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19. Judging from S. Paul's words in Phil. 1:12, 13, do you think he regarded his imprisonment as a help or a hindrance?

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## CHAPTER XXIX.

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# S. Paul's Companions.

### TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

Selected Passages from Acts and Epistles.

Memorize Psalm 125 (Prayer Book)—Confidence.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. How was S. Paul treated while imprisoned in Rome?
2. How was he received by the Christians in Rome?
3. Whom did he summon to his presence?
4. What was the result of the meeting?
5. What did S. Paul do during his imprisonment?

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

NOTE:—S. Paul had a large friendship with men. He gathered about him all sorts and conditions of men and grafted in them a new spirit and new life. He had this fellowship in spite of perils by land and sea and in spite of the care of many churches. He was a busy man but he never allowed his work or his suffering to hinder him from ministering to his companions.

S. Paul's friendship was deep and permanent. It was rooted in a love for men which resulted from the vision of the Master on the road to Damascus. Through Jesus Christ he saw the grandeur and the nobleness of men and he loved them.

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The glory of S. Paul's friendship was in uplifting power. Those men who felt the touch of his great character were strengthened. So great was it that men chose voluntarily to suffer with him in order that they might be near him.

S. Paul's friendship was many-sided, powerful, efficient. Many-sided because it appealed to different types of people and inspired them; powerful, because it raised them above themselves and gave them a vision of their better selves; efficient, because it was based on a love which was wise, trustful, and intelligent.

The greatness of S. Paul's friendship (its breadth, its power, and its influence), is most clearly seen in his association with his four chief friends: Barnabas, Silas, Timothy, and Luke.

Barnabas was an older man than S. Paul who traveled with him on his first missionary journey. To S. Paul he was of great help. By his wisdom, his sympathy, and longer experience he was able to guide with discretion the more youthful efforts of his companions. S. Paul always spoke of his fellow-traveler with great appreciation and affection.

Silas was leader among the Christians in Jerusalem. He was a man of force and spiritual insight who had the gift of Prophecy. As a fellow-worker with S. Paul he was with him in many trying circumstances. He was imprisoned with him at Philippi; and at that time showed by his spirit that he was a fit companion of the great Apostle. The friendship of Silas was a blessing to S. Paul, because it was a channel, through which he received the necessary inspiration which enabled him to face his difficulties courageously.

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Paul's friendship for Timothy was close and intimate. Although a much younger man than S. Paul, Timothy was a man of promise. He was like a son to the great missionary, and received from him all the love, the guidance, and encouragement that a son naturally receives from a father. This friendship grew strong as they traveled and suffered, and planned and wrought together.

To Timothy S. Paul's friendship meant development. His close association with the older man drew out his best and noblest characteristics and touched them with grandeur. To S. Paul Timothy's friendship meant expression. The need of the younger man called forth the deepest longings of his soul. In fellowship with his adopted son his love and affections found their realizations.

Luke, the beloved physician, was a cheerful and a hopeful man. He was a "fellow laborer" with S. Paul on his many journeys and a fellow sufferer with him during his second imprisonment. The friendship between those two men was close and continuous. It was unmarred by any break or disagreement; to the end they remained staunch friends.

6. Give the names of some of S. Paul's friends.
  
  
  
  
  
7. Who was one of the first to welcome S. Paul after his Conversion, when the other Christians were rather suspicious of him? (Acts 9:26-27.)

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8. What are we told of Barnabas by the author of the Acts? Of his nationality? Of his worldly possessions? Of his change of name? Of his character? (Acts 4: 36-37; 11: 24.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. Why did these friends separate? (Acts 15: 36-41.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. Whom did S. Paul select to succeed S. Barnabas as a traveling companion? (Acts 15: 40.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. What was the special endowment of this friend of the Apostle? (Acts 15: 32.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. What young man did S. Paul take with him on some of his travels? (Acts 16: 1-3.)

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13. Where was his home and what was his nationality?  
(Acts 16: 1.)
  
14. What are we told of his family and his early training? (II. Tim. 1: 5; 3: 14-15.)
  
  
15. How did S. Paul express his affectionate regard for S. Timothy? (I. Tim. 1: 18; II. Tim. 1: 2.)
  
  
16. What was the name of another faithful companion of S. Paul? Of what two books is he supposed to have been the author? (S. Luke 1: 3; Acts 1: 1.)
  
  
  
17. What was his profession? (Col. 4: 14.)

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18. As S. Luke does not mention himself by name in his writings, how do we know that he was with S. Paul on many important occasions? (Acts 16: 10-13; 20: 6, 13; 21: 1; etc.)
  
19. How do we know that S. Luke was faithful to his friend to the very end? (II. Tim. 4: 11.) Name two others whom S. Paul wanted to have with him at the end. (II. Tim. 4: 9-11.)
  
20. Were all the other friends of the Apostles equally staunch? (II. Tim. 4: 10.)

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

21. What do you think were some of the qualities which made S. Paul such a good friend?

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22. What does he say of the devotion of his friends?  
(Rom. 16:3-4; Gal. 4:15.)

23. Give the chief characteristics of—

- (a) Barnabas.
- (b) Silas.
- (c) Timothy.
- (d) Luke.

24. In what different ways did each of these friends help  
S. Paul?



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## CHAPTER XXX.

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# S. Paul's Triumphant Faith.

### HIS HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS.

Read I. Cor. 4: 11-13; II. Cor. 11: 23-31; 12: 9-10; Gal. 6: 14-17; Rom. 8: 35-39.

Memorize Hymn 245 (Hymnal)—Faith.

**NOTE:**—S. Paul lived a life of hardship. On his many journeys by land and sea he was beset by many perils, and endured severe sufferings. But more than his sufferings from shipwreck, scourging, and stonings, were his sufferings from the insults and misunderstandings of those whom he tried to serve. Their hatred and opposition caused him the deepest personal pain.

The cheerful spirit in which S. Paul faced his sufferings was remarkable. His irrepressible cheer rose triumphant above all trials. In jail when his feet were in the stocks, he sang, and in the shipwreck when his fellow passengers were disheartened and fearful, he encouraged them. "He took the sacrifice and hardships of his life with real, hearty good-will, as in the line of a soldier's duty."

His hopefulness in the face of many perils was due in part to his ability to see beyond his present afflictions. "It is but for the moment," he said, "and worketh for us more and more exceedingly an eternal weight of glory." But it was always his intense longing to help his fellow men that enabled S. Paul to bear his hardships and sufferings. This was the glory of his sufferings; they were

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borne in order that men might be raised above the sordidness of life, that they might be helped to realize their lives in God himself.

In spite of the greatness of his personal life and his work, S. Paul was humble. Through his sufferings and through God's revelations in Jesus he learned humility. "I know," he said, "that in me, that is in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing. I take pleasure in weakness, in injuries, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake, for when I am weak, then am I strong." Though God had honored him with great powers, he was careful not to exalt himself because of them.

In all these hardships and trials it was S. Paul's triumphant faith which enabled him to persevere. Faith with him was a living fellowship with Jesus. It was not simply a belief in his human life, and in his divine origin, and in his resurrection. It was more. It was a daily comradeship with the Master, it was a living fellowship whereby Paul hoped to see Christ accomplish in him what He had previously done in Himself. S. Paul thus was content with his Master's lot and entered into his Saviour's ministry of helpfulness and goodness. He had no fear that Jesus would fail him. This idea of faith as a living relationship of course included in its sweep not Christ only, but Christians. S. Paul saw that the grandeur of the Christian life stood not in individual acceptance of the Master, but rather in that relationship of brave hearts by which in the unity of faith all are some day to be complete in the stature of the fulness of Christ. On this basis S. Paul's faith was life. Accordingly, it could accept calmly all difficulties, hardships, and sufferings which came to it. It was a faith triumphant which overcame not

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only all present trials but which also faced the future with quiet confidence.

II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

1. Give an example of each of the following different kinds of sufferings S. Paul experienced :
  - (a) Perils by water.
  - (b) Perils by land.
  - (c) Imprisonment.
  - (d) Misunderstanding.
  - (e) Failure.

2. How does S. Paul speak of his physical infirmity?  
(II. Cor. 12 : 7.)

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3. What can you say of S. Paul's joy in the face of trials?
4. How does S. Paul explain his joy? (I. Cor. 15: 19; Rom. 8: 18.)
5. What was the source of his strength and courage? (Philippians 4: 13; II. Cor. 4: 16.)
6. In what spirit did S. Paul meet his sufferings? (Note.)
7. To what was this spirit due? (Note.)
8. Do you think S. Paul was a boastful man? Give your reasons.

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9. What was S. Paul's faith? (Note.)
10. What effect did this faith of the Apostle have:  
(a) Upon his own life?  
(b) Upon his friends?

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

11. What does the Apostle mean by the words: "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen"? (II. Cor. 4:18.)
12. What does he mean by saying: "When I am weak, then I am strong"? (II. Cor. 12:11). Think of instances of men who have been strong in spite of weakness.

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13. How does S. Paul answer the question: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?"
14. Read carefully the passage selected from S. Paul's letter to the Roman Christians (Chapter 8) and tell in your own words his explanation of how he could say: "We are more than conquerors."

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## SUPPLEMENTAL LESSON CHAPTERS.

### CHAPTER E.

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# S. Paul's Letter to Philemon About Onesimus.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

Read the Epistle to Philemon.

Memorize Psalm 1 (Prayer Book)—The Man who walks with God.

I. NOTE:—The Story of Philemon, according to known facts, supplemented by tradition, is as follows: Philemon dwelt at Colosse, where he was a fellow laborer with S. Paul, being at the head of the Christian Church in that city. Onesimus was the slave of Philemon. Because of some serious mistake or wrong-doing, he had run away from his master, and had come to Rome. Here he met the Apostle Paul, being one of those "who went in unto him" "in his own hired dwelling," and was converted. Now Onesimus was no common slave. He proved an efficient and trustworthy friend. He was of the greatest assistance to S. Paul, who, imprisoned as he was, and yet full of affairs, needed just such a helper. But was it right for S. Paul to keep Onesimus away from Philemon, his master? The Apostle thought not; and so he sent a letter to Philemon by Onesimus, asking that the slave be forgiven, and giving Philemon to understand how much he (S. Paul) would like to have Onesimus with him as a helper. The

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letter is worthy of careful study as a model of delicate and tactful expression, as showing how the spirit of love can be carried into business, and as throwing light on one side of S. Paul's many-sided character.

II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

1. Describe the Apostle's greeting to Philemon. (vv.1-3.)
2. How does he lead up to the subject of the letter?  
(Mention two points, vv. 4-7; 8-9.)
3. What account does he give of Onesimus?
4. Why does he say that perhaps it was well that Onesimus was parted from his master for a season?  
(vv. 15-16.)
5. What does the Apostle offer to do for Onesimus?  
(vv. 18-19.)



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6. How does he suggest that perhaps Philemon may be willing to allow Onesimus to come back to Rome and be with him? (vv. 13, 14.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. How does he refer to the indebtedness of Philemon to him? (v. 19.)

III.—FOR DISCUSSION IN CLASS.

8. Write in your own words (and discuss) the substance of this letter. (vv.10-21.)

## The Last Days of the Apostle Paul.

### THE DEEPENING SHADOWS.

Read II. S. Timothy, Chaps. 1-4.

Memorize Psalm 23 (Prayer Book)—The Valley of Death.

I. NOTE:—To those who have become interested in the fascinating narrative of the Book of the Acts, it is a disappointment that the account closes so abruptly. We are so interested by S. Paul, that we wish to know what became of him. Did he carry out his cherished plan of going to Spain? Was he again imprisoned? How did he meet his death? The answers to these questions we get partly from S. Paul's Epistles, in scattered hints and allusions; and partly from tradition. The following account gives the main facts of his life, after the close of the two years of his first Roman imprisonment. The references give the passages on which the statements are based.

After his release from imprisonment at Rome, S. Paul is supposed to have visited Philippi again (Phil. 1:26; 2:24) and perhaps other Churches. We know of his wish to visit Colosse (Philem. 22). Although he desired to go to Spain (Rom. 15:24, 28), there are few who now believe that his wish was gratified. The fact of his visit to Macedonia is established by I. Tim. 1:3, written from Corinth. In his letter to Titus, he speaks of being in Crete (Tit. 1:5). He went to Miletus (II. Tim. 4:20); to Ephesus (II. Tim. 1:16-18); and to Troas (II. Tim. 4:13), where he left a cloak, which he sadly needed later, when impris-

### *S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

oned in a Roman dungeon. We know that he visited Corinth (II. Tim. 4:20), and that he intended to winter at Nicopolis. During this time his First Letter to S. Timothy and his Letter to Titus were written. Meanwhile the burning of Rome by Nero had occurred, followed by the organized persecution of the Christians, on whom the Emperor wished to place the blame for his own deed. No Christian was safe from arrest, and so it came about that two years after his release from imprisonment, S. Paul was again arrested (whether at Nicopolis or at Troas we do not know) and sent to Rome. This time it was not mild imprisonment, "in his own hired house," but the severest known to the Law. We know something of the hardships, sufferings, and loneliness of his life at this time, from a letter written from his dungeon. It was the last he ever wrote, and was addressed to "Timothy, my beloved child." We know it was "The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy." It is a short letter, containing but four chapters. It can easily be read through at one sitting.

With the concluding verse of this Epistle, we have heard S. Paul's last words. As to the manner of S. Paul's death all traditions unite in saying that he underwent execution by the sword. His Roman citizenship saved him from the torture. If any friend was with the Apostle, during his trial, or was present at his execution, no word of it has come down to us.

#### II.—FOR HOME STUDY WITH PREPARED ANSWERS.

1. How do we know that S. Paul was imprisoned as a criminal? (II. Tim. 2:9.)

*S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

2. Which of the Apostle's friends were absent from him?  
(II. Tim. 4: 12, 20, 19, 10; 1: 15.)
3. Which were with him? (II. Tim. 4: 11, 21; 1: 16-18.)
4. Which of these was a dear friend?
5. What two friends did he long to have with him?  
(II. Tim. 1: 3, 4; 4: 9, 10, 11, 21.)
6. What do we learn (II. Tim. 4: 13) of the prisoner's desires and needs?

*S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

7. What does the Apostle tell us of his first hearing before the Roman Court? (II. Tim. 4: 14-18.)
8. What does the Apostle say about his readiness for death? (II. Tim. 4: 6.)
9. In what words does the Apostle speak of his life-work? (II. Tim. 4: 7.)
10. What does he say regarding his hope for the future? (II. Tim. 4: 8.)

## Review of S. Paul's Life

### THE IDEAL MISSIONARY.

1. In what country did S. Paul live?
2. Tell something of the Government of the Civilized World at this time.
3. In what Province and City was S. Paul born?
4. Tell of his Nationality and Citizenship.
5. What do we know of his early Education?
6. What Trade did he learn as a youth? What use did he make of it as a man? Give details.
7. What do we know of his bodily Infirmary?
8. Describe his religious belief and life before his Conversion.
9. What was the cause of his Conversion?
10. What was the effect of his Conversion?
11. What was *not* changed by his Conversion?
12. What right had he to call himself an Apostle? (How was he appointed or called?)
13. How was he prepared for his work as an Apostle?
14. Describe briefly the condition of the Christian Church, when S. Paul became an Apostle (*a*) as to Numbers; (*b*) as to Location; (*c*) as to Spirit; (*d*) as to Nationality; (did it consist of Jews only?)
15. What question arose regarding the Mosaic Law?
16. On which side of this question was S. Paul? S. Peter? S. James?

*S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

17. When was the question settled by the Church?
18. What trouble arose later because of S. Paul's liberal attitude towards the Gentiles?
20. To what two classes did the enemies of S. Paul at Jerusalem belong?
21. What enemies worked and fought against him elsewhere? (Name as many kinds or classes as you can, and tell something about each kind.)
22. Name several classes or kinds of the Apostles' friends, with an illustration of each kind.
23. Mention the different kinds of work done by S. Paul, as an Apostle to the Gentiles.
24. Show how he tried to make his work permanent.
25. Show how he made his work far-reaching.
26. Give your own judgment in answer to the question:  
"What does the world owe to S. Paul?"

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## CHAPTER H.

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# Review of the Character and Teaching of S. Paul.

### MISSIONARY QUALITIES.

1. What Traits of Character did S. Paul exhibit both before and after his Conversion?
2. What can you say of his energy? Of his single-heartedness?
3. Give instances of his Courage. Of his Cheerfulness.
4. Give instances of his Tact; Delicacy; Gentlemanliness.
5. Give instances of his Power of Leadership.
6. What can you say of the Faithfulness of his friends?
7. How do you account for this Faithfulness?
8. What can you say of his Faithfulness as a friend and a counsellor?
9. What can you say of his regard for his Conscience?
10. What evidences did the Apostle himself show of Repentance?
11. Quote the words of the Apostle which prove his Faith.
12. Mention one thing he hoped for. (Quote his own words.)
13. Mention one act or saying which shows the Apostle's Love.
14. Read again the triumphant words written by the Apostle, when in the dungeon; and tell what was the source of his Courage, his Joy, his Strength.



*S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

15. Tell in a few words just what was the central theme and the main point of the Apostle's Preaching and Teaching.
16. In what ways was the work of the Apostle Paul unlike that of Jesus Christ?
17. In what ways was the Apostle Paul like the Master?

## Summary of the Work accomplished by the Apostle Paul.

### AN INTENSE LIFE.

1. What was the main subject or theme of S. Paul's preaching?
2. To what nationalities did S. Paul preach? To which first?
3. Before what Jewish Officials did he preach?
4. Before what Roman Officials did S. Paul preach?
5. Show that he preached in the strategic points of the Ancient World.
6. Describe his work with and influence on individuals. Give instances.
7. Describe his work as an organizer.
8. How often did he visit the Churches founded by him? Why? Give instances.
9. What else besides visiting did he do for the same purpose?
10. Give a summary of the results of the First Missionary Journey.
11. What was the Question at issue in the Apostolic Council, and the result?
12. Give a summary of the results of the Second Missionary Journey.

*S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

13. Give a summary of the results of the **Third Missionary Journey.**
14. Show that S. Paul obeyed our Lord's Parting Command.
15. Write an Account of the Life and Work of the Apostle Paul.



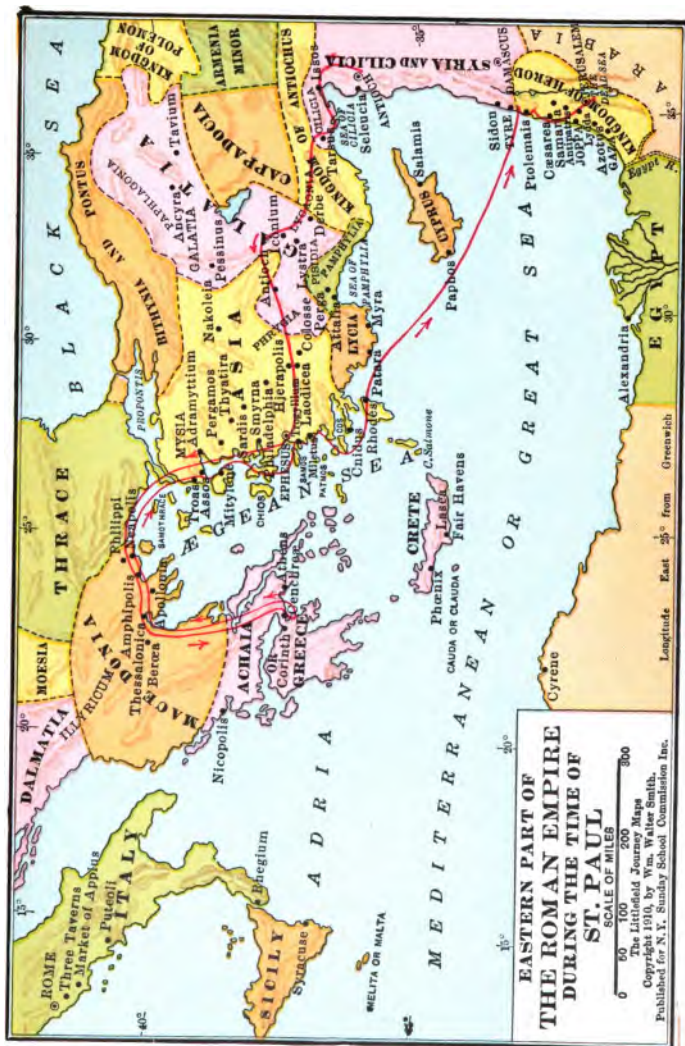
**S. Paul's First Missionary Journey.**





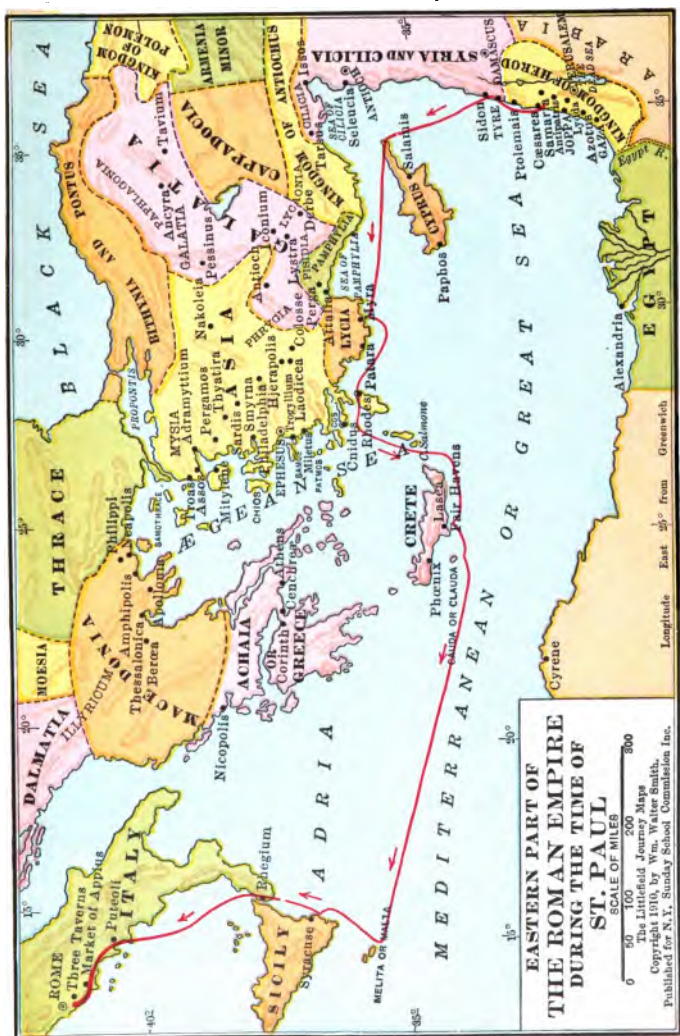
**St. Paul's Second Missionary Journey.**











S. Paul's Voyage to Rome.

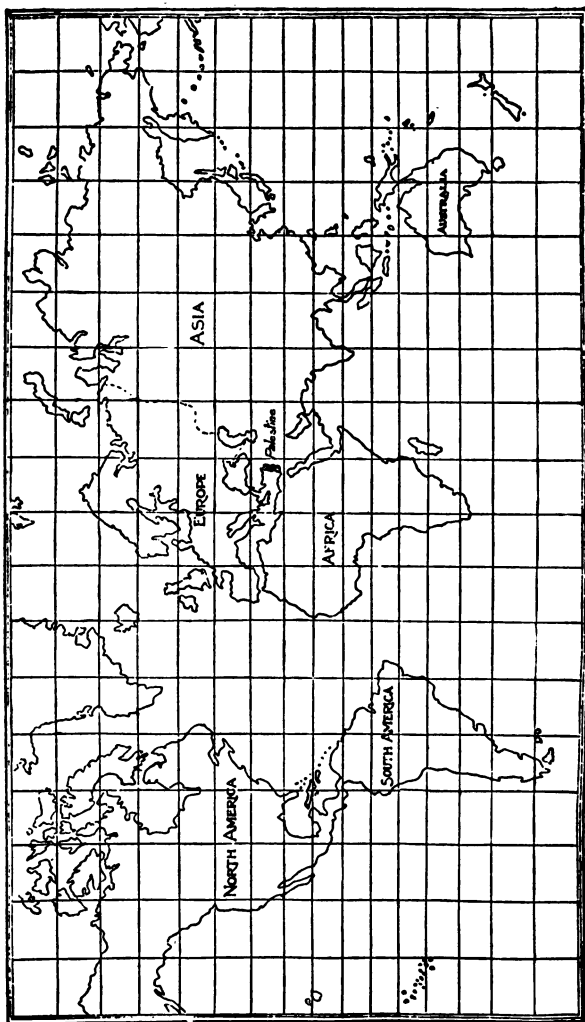




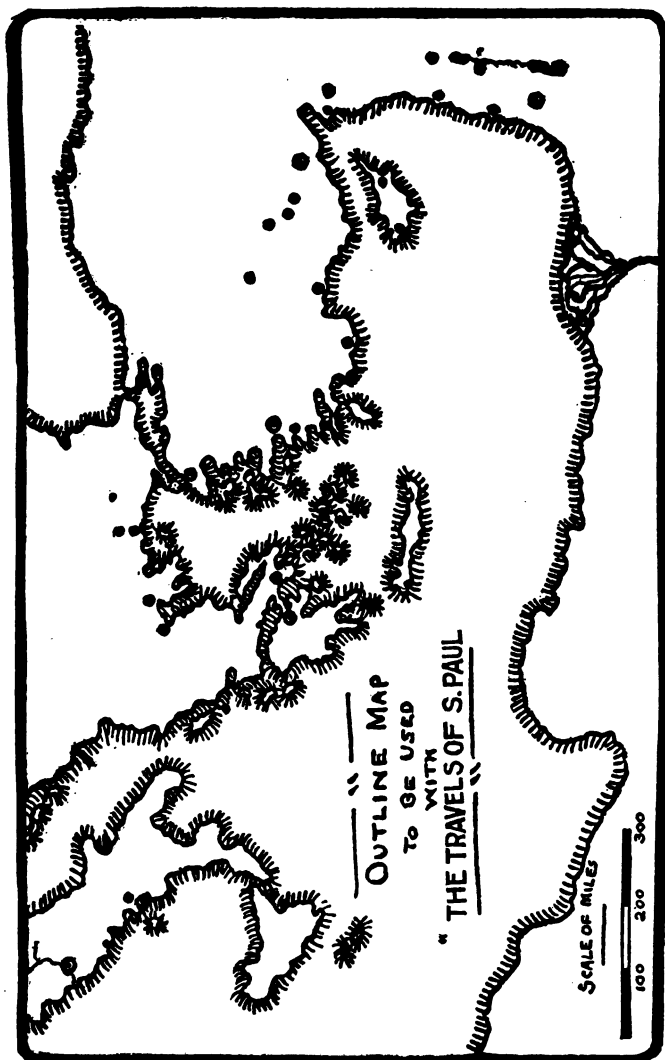
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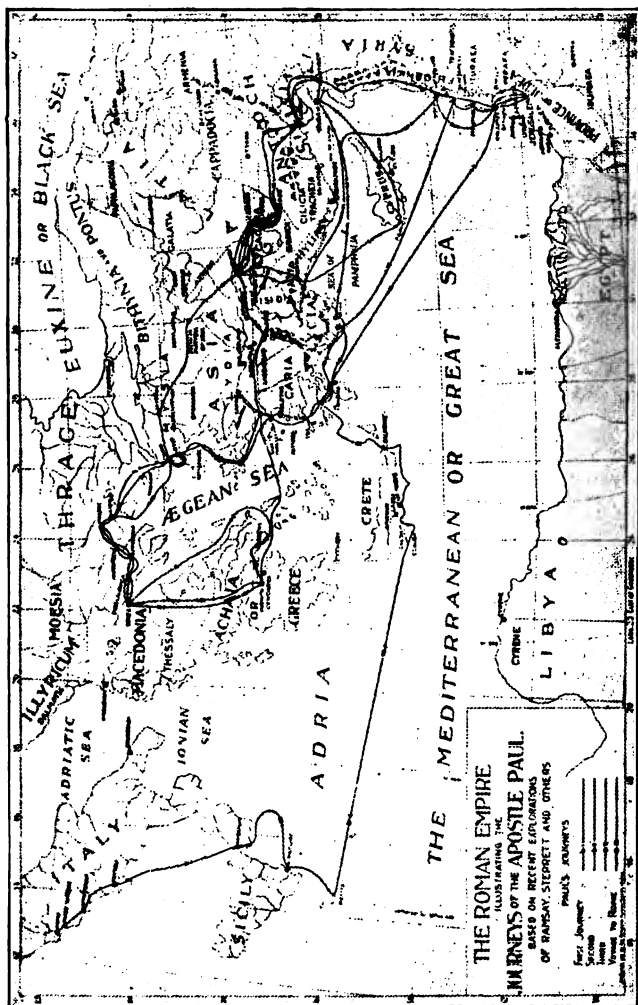
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## OUTLINE CHRONOLOGY OF S. PAUL'S LIFE.

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A. D.

- 36.—Saw Martyrdom of S. Stephen.
- 37.—Converted near Damascus.
- 38.—In Desert of Arabia (Gal. 1:17).
- 45.—First Missionary Journey (SS. Paul and Barnabas).
- 46.—Return to Antioch.
- 49.—Second Missionary Journey (SS. Paul and Silas).
- 52.—At Corinth.
- 53.—At Jerusalem.
- 54.—Return to Antioch.
- 54.—Third Missionary Journey (S. Paul).
- 54-57.—At Ephesus.
- 57.—In Macedonia.
- 58.—At Corinth.
- 58.—At Jerusalem (Arrested).
- 59.—Interview with Felix, the Governor.
- 60.—Interview with Festus and Agrippa.
- 60.—Appeal to Cæsar.
- 60.—Sails for Rome.
- 61.—Reaches Rome. Lives in own Hired House.
- 63.—Heard and released.
- 63.—Goes to Asia.
- 64.—In Crete and Ephesus with S. Titus.
- 64.—At Corinth and Nicopolis.
- 65.—In Dalmatia and Macedonia.
- 65.—Arrested. Sent to Rome.
- 66.—First Trial before the Emperor.

# Chronological Index.

## APPROXIMATE TABLE OF DATES, AUTHORS, AND PLACE OF WRITING OF THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BOOK.	AUTHOR.	DATE.	PLACE.	TO WHOM SENT.
S. Matthew.....	S. Matthew	50	Palestine	For the Jews.
S. Mark.....	S. Mark for S. Peter	65	Rome	For the Romans.
S. Luke.....	S. Luke for S. Paul	63	Rome	For the Greeks.
S. John.....	S. John	90	Ephesus	For all Christians.
The Acts.....	Luke	79?	Rome	General History.
I Romans.....	S. Paul	58	Corinth	Romans.
I Corinthians.....	S. Paul	57	Ephesus	Ch. in Corinth.
II Corinthians.....	S. Paul	57	Macedonia	Ch. in Corinth.
Galatians.....	S. Paul	58	Corinth	Ch. in Galatia.
Ephesians.....	S. Paul	63	Rome	Ch. in Ephesus.
Philippians.....	S. Paul	62	Rome	Ch. in Philippi.
Colossians.....	S. Paul	62	Rome	Ch. in Colosse.
II Thessalonians.....	S. Paul	53	Corinth	Ch. in Thessalonica.
II Thessalonians.....	S. Paul	53	Corinth	Ch. in Thessalonica.
I Timothy.....	S. Paul	64	Corinth	S. Timothy.
II Timothy.....	S. Paul	66	Rome	S. Timothy.
Titus.....	S. Paul	64	Corinth	Titus.
Philemon.....	S. Paul	63?	Rome	Philemon.
Hebrews.....	Unknown	65	Rome	Palestine Jews.
James.....	S. James	52-63?	Jerusalem	General Church.
I Peter.....	S. Peter	63	Rome	General Church.
II Peter.....	S. Peter	63-70?	Rome	General Church.
I John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	General Church.
II John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	"The Elect Lady."
III John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	Gaius.
Jude.....	S. Jude	80	Palestine	General Church.
Revelation.....	S. John	96-97	Ephesus	General Church.

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## OUTLINE OF S. PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS.

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### S. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 13, 14.) With S. Barnabas and S. Mark.

ANTIOCH in Syria, 45 A. D. By land to its seaport,  
SELEUCIA, whence they sail to  
CYPRUS, the birthplace of S. Barnabas, landing at  
SALAMIS, the eastern port of Cyprus. Preached there, and traversed the island (100 miles) to  
PAPHOS, its western city and capital. Here Elymas was struck blind and Sergius Paulus converted. They then crossed to Asia Minor to  
PERGA. Here John Mark left them, and returned home. After enduring the trials mentioned in II. Cor. 11:26-27, they went to  
ANTIOCH in Pisidia. Preached in synagogue to Jews and Gentiles. Persecuted and cast out, they went to  
ICONIUM, Capital of Lycaonia. Stayed "a long time" making converts. Being stoned, they fled to  
LYSTRA. Healed a cripple, and were treated as gods Mercury and Jupiter. Jews from Iconium came and declared them impostors. Fled to  
DERBE. Rested a short time, and returned by same route, to  
LYSTRA,  
ICONIUM,  
ANTIOCH,  
PERGA, sailing again to  
ANTIOCH in Syria, reporting their work, and remaining there probably six or seven years.

### S. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 15 to 18.) With Silas.

ANTIOCH IN SYRIA, going by land to  
SYRIA AND CILICIA, "confirming the Churches," and delivering the Decree of the Council of Jerusalem. Thence to  
DERBE AND LYSTRA. S. Timothy was met there, and taken with them to  
PHRYGIA AND GALATIA. S. Paul taken sick (Gal. 4:3) and forbidden by the Spirit to enter the Province of Asia, went to  
MYSIA, and was divinely guided to  
TROAS, where he met S. Luke, had the vision inviting him to Greece, sail to

## *Teachers' Notes on*

NEAPOLIS, thence by land to

PHILIPPI, a Roman Colony in Macedonia. Here Lydia was converted and a sorceress recovered. Apostles were imprisoned. Released by a miracle, converting the Jailer and baptizing him. S. Paul left S. Luke and S. Timothy there and went to

THESSALONICA. Stayed there three weeks. Persecuted, he went to BEROEA, followed by persecutors from former cities, until he left for ATHENS, leaving Silas to follow him there later. No success there. Went to

CORINTH. Preached there a year-and-a-half. Joined here by Silas and Timothy. Converted Aquila and Priscilla, and after some more persecution, he sailed with them from the seaport

CENCHREAE to

EPHESUS. Left Aquila and Priscilla there and went himself to CAESAREA, thence by land to

JERUSALEM to keep the Feast of Pentecost (Acts 18:21), returning to

ANTIOCH in Syria, where he dwelt less than a year.

### **S. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 18:23 to 21:38.)** With S. Timothy.

ANTIOCH (Syria) through

GALATIA and PHRYIA to

EPHESUS, where Apollos had baptized converts with Baptism of Repentance ("John's Baptism"); baptizes them, confirms, and remains three years there preaching. Taught in the School of Tyrannus. Overcome by opposition of Demetrius, the Craftsman of Silver Shrines for Diana, and after writing I. Corinthians and Galatians, went to

MACEDONIA, encouraging converts. Thence to

GREECE, staying there three months. Opposed by enemies, he went secretly to

PHILIPPI. There joined by S. Luke, in five days they set sail to TROAS, where they stayed seven days. After restoring Eutyches to health, S. Paul traveled by land to

ASSOS, to meet his companions, with whom he set sail for

MITYLENE, and in two days put in at

TROGYLLIUM, opposite the Island of Samos. The following day they reached

MILETUS. Remained two days, and S. Paul met the Elders (Presbyters) of Ephesus to bid them farewell. Thence sailed, past Coos and Rhodes, to

PATARA, where they changed vessels to secure through passage to Syria via

## *S. Paul and the First Christian Missionaries.*

**TYRE**, at which Port the vessel remained seven days. S. Paul was warned not to go to Jerusalem; but persisted. They then reached

**PTOLEMAIS** (Acre), remaining one day. Thence to

**CAESAREA**, staying some days with S. Philip the Deacon. Met Agabus, who foretold of S. Paul's Arrest to follow. S. Paul's party, with Mnason (of Cyprus), then went by land to

**JERUSALEM**, where they met the full Assembly of the Church (the Apostles and Elders), who advised S. Paul to conform to Jewish Rites by a public purification with four men, who had taken a vow. While performing this rite, he was seized by the mob, rescued by the Roman Chief Captain, put in prison, and later sent to the Governor Felix, at

**CAESAREA**.

### **S. PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME. (Acts 21:23 on.)**

With Aristarchus and Certain Prisoners, under Julius, the Centurion.

**CAESAREA**, sailing to

**SIDON**, where he visited his friends. Thence to the leeward of **CYPRUS** to

**MYRA**, where they changed vessels to an Alexandrian Corn Ship going to Italy, in "many days" reaching

**CNIDUS**, where they were caught by wind and current and driven to

**CRETE**, in the south. They got under the shelter of the coast, and reached

**FAIR HAVENS**. The harbor being poor, they tried to reach

**PHENICE**, but were caught by the Euroclydon Wind and took shelter under the Island of

**CLAUDA**, where they prepared the ship for the storm. They then drifted for fourteen days, finally running the ship aground in the creekos

**MELITA**, where they landed by swimming to shore on broken wood from the ship. Here S. Paul cast off the viper, fastening on him. Here also he healed the father of Publius. After three months, they sailed to

**SYRACUSE** (Sicily), where they stayed three days, and then came to **RHEGIUM** (Italy), and after one day reached

**PUTEOLI** (Pozzuoli), in the Bay of Naples. Rested seven days, and went by land, via Appian Way, to

**APPII FORUM**, where brethren from Rome came out to meet them. Together they proceeded to

**ROME**, where S. Paul remained two full years in "his own hired house."

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PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADE	AGE	CHIEF INTERESTS OF THE CHILD	AIM OF THE TEACHER	CURRICULUM	NO.	COURSE-TITLE	TEACHER'S AIDS AND HELPS
Kindergarten I. II. III. IV.	2-6	Doing, Motion, Concrete, Ourselves, Names.	To develop a kind, loving, joyous child, by teaching of God's power, wisdom, love, and care; inculcating obedience, love, reverence, worship, as centering in the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.	Wonder Stories of Old Testament and Life of Christ, Nature, God, and His Works.	1	S. S. Commission Kindergarten Course.	Pictures, half and one-cent.
					2	Un. Chicago Kindergarten Course.	Material with Book.
					3	Syndicate Primary Lessons Three-Year Course. Or	Teacher's Manual.
					4	Sunday School Lessons for Young Children (Palmer), Two Years.	Picture Cards, 90c per 100; Penny Pictures.
					5	"Bible Lessons for Little Beginners" (Cushman), Two Years.	Penny Pictures, Cragin's O. T. & N. T. Stories. Pictures as above.
Primary I. II.	6-9	Others. All things heard, felt, collecting, concrete.	To educate the conscience, obedience, Love, in addition to the above.	The same Material, Biographical after 8th year	6	"Love, Life, and Light" (Mabel Wilson).	Picture Cards, 50c per 100.
Grammar Junior III. IV. V.	9-12	Concrete, Calisthenics, Group, Reading, Geography, Biography, History, Reality and Facts.	To establish Personal Habits along Moral and Social Lines, Recognition of Law and Duty.	Catechism Text and Meaning, ½ year	7	Catechism Illustrated and Explained.	Step Catechism; Meaning of Words; Pictures; The Catechism by Ward or McPherson.
				Prayer Book ¼ year	8	Our Book of Worship.	The Teacher's Prayer Book, Pictures; Patterson Chart, Smith's History, etc.
				Church Year (supplementary).	9	Story of the Christian Year.	Staley, Liturgical Year.
				Old Testament Stories	10	Hero Stories of O. T., Year I., Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Manuals; Pictures; Maps; Models.
				Life of Christ (Junior)	11	Hero Stories of O. T., Year II., Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Manuals; Pictures; Maps; Models.
				Christian Ethics	12	Junior Life of Christ, Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Teacher's Manual; Stalker's Life of Christ; Pictures, Maps.
				Or Apostolic Leaders	13	Teachings of Jesus, Junior Ethics, Pts. 1 & 2. Or	S. S. C. Manual.
					14	Stories of Christian Leaders, Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Manual.
					15	Old Testament Worthies, Parts 1 & 2. Or	S. S. C. Manual.
					16	Old Testament History, Pts. 1 & 2, and Preparation for Christ. Exile.	Temple Primers, Fry, S. S. C. Manuals; Maps, etc., Fairclough.
Grammar Senior or Middle or Intermediate VI. VII. VIII.	12-15	Broader Views, Love of History, the heroic, dating, literary, Atrium. Causal relations, proofs, etc.	To present Christ as the Ideal Hero and the O. T. as the Preparation for His coming.	Life of Christ the Messiah.	17	Senior Life, Messianic, Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Manual; Ryther's How to Study the Life of Christ; Maps, etc.; Constructive Studies (Un. Chicago); S. S. C. Manual.
				Apostolic Church History.	18	S. Paul and the Early Church, Pts. 1 & 2.	Macfar on the Creed; Yonge on the Creed.
					19	The Doctrines of the Church (Smith or Bradner).	S. S. C. Manual; Stalker's S. Paul; Maps, etc.
High or Senior I. II. III.	15-18	Systems, Philosophy, Constructive imagination, the Future, Business Prospects, Ideals of Love and Action	To secure definite recognition of one's personal Relation to Christ, and the building of a strong, intelligent Christian Character. "The Call to Come"	Sr. Teaching of Christ the Messiah.	20	Teachings of Christ the Messiah, Pts. 1 & 2.	S. S. C. Manual; Stalker's S. Paul; Maps, etc.
				Church History.	21	The History of the Church, The Kingdom Growing (Bradner).	Cuts; Turning Points, etc. Maps; Pictures; Missionary Board's Periodicals.
				(Effective, History of Missions.	22	General Pamphlets on Missions.	Board Text Books.
Post-Graduate I. II. III.	18-21	Reformations, Politics, Social and Civic values, Atriumistic Works	"The Call to Go" Personal work for Christ and His Kingdom	Non-Christian Religions.	23	Christianity and World Religions.	Books cited in it. S. S. C. Manual.
				Religious Pedagogy.	24	Manuals on Teacher Training (Smith).	S. S. C. Text Book.
				Sociology, Methods of Church Work.	25	General Pamphlets on Sociology.	General Reading
Adult Post-Graduate	21	All above. Also new interests in Poetry, Art, Music, Nature, Social Feelings.	To deepen the Realization of Man's Value and Obligation to Society, Principles functioning in Doing.	Making Bible.	26	Making Bible (Smith).	Books cited in it.
				Epistles.	27	The Epistles of the N. T.	Books suggested in it.
				Hymns.	28	Aseless Hymns (Smith).	The Teacher's Prayer Book
				List of Prayer Books.	29	History and Use of P. B. (Smith). See above No. 8.	United on the Prayer Book.

The Usual Graded Curriculum for the School of 100 Pupils up to Courses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (7, 8, 9 being Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10 combined); 12, 15, 19 for First Year, and Nos. 3, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21 the Second Year. For Third Year Nos. 8, 8 Commission Courses in Preparation.

This Chart may be secured from the New York Sunday School Commission, Inc., 78 Fifth Avenue.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
METHOD OF TEACHING	MEMORY WORK	KEY WORD	SELF-ACTIVITY OF CHILD	SOCIETY FOR WORK	WORSHIP OF CHILD	MISSIONS	LECTURES
Stories and illustrations. Concrete, Typical truths, not a System. Imitative Self-activity. Bible and Nature correlated with Decalog. Creed, and Lord's Prayer	Lord's Prayer, Creed, Hymns, Private Daily Prayers, Bible Texts	Age of Impulse	In Lessons, Hymns, Motion Songs, Movements, Marching Games, Recitations, Pictures, Sand-table, Black-board, etc.	Babies' Branch, Font Roll, Birthday, and Missionary Boxes, Junior Auxiliary	Occasional at headmaster part of a Service, with parents. Personal Daily Devotions.	Stereopticon Lectures on Missionary Stories, Simple Prayers for Missions.	Stereopticon Lectures on Missionary Stories and Bible Stories.
More Suggestive, with greater Initiative on the part of the pupils.	Psalms 23, Other Psalms, Hymns, Decalog, Gloria Tudi, P. I Catechism.	Age of Imitation	The same; but less of bodily movements. More recitative.	Junior Auxiliary, Ministering Children's League Guild of the Holy Child.	Weekly in Ch. at Special Services as above. Private Prayers.	Ditto	Ditto.
Written Answers, Pictures, Note Books. Biographical. At 11, Historical, with Maps, Pictures, Models, Note Bks., Written Work, Bible Clippings.	Hymns, All Canticles, Chants, 15 Collects, Entire Catechism. Bible Passages in longer selections, Psalms, etc. Older Prayers	Age of Habit	Manual work, Written answers, Bible and picture Note Books. Map-making (at 10) in clay, sand, pulp; Map-coloring in crayons, colors, dyes. Models made and drawn. Symbolic drawings, etc. Stereographs. Reports on Principles lived. Social Work.	Brotherhood of David, Older Guild of Holy Child. Jun'g P. B. Junior Auxiliary. At 12 years, Knights of Sir Galahad. Knights of King Arthur. Scouts. Queens of Avalon	Older Private Prs Weekly Public Worship. After 10, required twice a week. Week-day Services. Noonday Prayer for Missions. Children's Eucharist.	Missionary Biographies, with Story Studied and Told; Stereopticon Lectures. Stereographs of Mission Fields. Regular Missionary Lessons, Map-making, models, costumes, dressed dolls, Missionary Boxes prepared. Pictures of the Fields	Lectures on Bible Stories, Child heroes, Missionary Biographies.
Same as above, with more written Work. Discussion. Secure large personal control of recitation by pupils.	Nicene Creed, Hymns, Collects, Psalms, 1 Cor. 13, Sermon on Mt. Still Older Prayers. Review of Canticles. More Prayer Book Selections	Age of Moral Crisis	All of above. Add much Attractive and Social Work. Longer Essays and Biographies. Group or gang (Club). Organization, Reports on work done, etc.	Jr Auxiliary, Jr. G. P. B. Guilds of S. Communion. John and S. Mary, White or Silver Cross Guilds. Jun. Brotherhood of S. Andrew	All above. Holy S. Communion. Self-examination. Older Prayers, Meditation. Devotional Reading of Bible, etc.	Study of the History of Missions. Longer essays, readings, study of Missions and of the growth of the Church, Ch. in America, Ill. by Stereopticon, etc.	Lectures on Human Physiology and Morals and Health by Physiologists. History of Missions and of the growth of the Church, Ch. in America, Ill. by Stereopticon, etc.
Historical and broad. Discussion. Essays. Written Work. Constructive Club idea. Self-management.	Selections from Bible Passages esp. S. John, S. Matthew, Rev., and Messianic Prophecies. Introductory Material.	Age of Romance and Ideality	Research work on Special Topics. Class conducted by pupil leaders. Conferences and Discussions, rather than Recitations.	Sr. of all above, Sr. G. P. B. Auxiliary, B. S. A. Dalm's of the King. Guilds of S. Paul and S. Catharine, etc.	All above. Add Worship at Saints' Days.	Intensive Study with Reports. All of above. Personal Work and Prayers. Intercessory Services. Missionary Boxes. Conduct of Junior Auxiliary.	Lectures on Jewish life and customs. History of Israel, of Christ. Apost. Ch. Missions, Making Bible, Discoveries in Bible lands.
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Same as above.	Optional	Age of Conservatism	Same as above.	Same as above.	As above	As above. Greater giving.	As above.

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